

CLAY'S PERSECUTION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen both voted against the proposition to amend the pension act of 1832, so as to extend its provisions to the soldiers "who fought under Wayne, Clarke, St. Clair, Harmer, and Hamtramck, and to those who were in service "under the authority of the United States against any tribe of Indians, prior the 1st January, 1795."—See Congress debates, vol. 8, part 1, page 950.

That Henry Clay voted against a proposition to amend the same bill, so as to extend its provisions to the widows of soldiers of the Revolution. See same volume, same page.

That James K. Polk voted in 1826 for the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution.

That James K. Polk voted for an amendment to the bill to provide for the widows of officers and soldiers who fell or died in the Revolutionary war.

That James K. Polk voted in 1829 for the bill to "provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war."

That James K. Polk voted in 1829 for the bills granting pensions to those who defended our frontiers in the Indian wars from 1776 to 1795—and for the bill supplementary to the acts for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

The tallest compliment to Mr Clay comes from Gov. Slade. In accepting the nomination of the coons, he says:

"I rejoice to say that I believe Henry Clay has and will do more to abolish slavery in this Union than any other man.—Mr Clay is a citizen of the South. The South know that his feelings and sympathies are with them, and consequently are less ready to suspect the purity of his motives upon this great question. Living as he does in the midst of those institutions, his facilities are more ample for warring against them."

Mr Clay's facilities to war against his unsuspecting neighbors, who are slaveholders—can be so secret in his operations that he will not be suspected—can conceal the hand that strikes—he a traitor to the people he lives among, the Guy Fawks to undermine and blow them all up. Well might Gov. Seward exclaim:

"Re-nominate John Mattocks, or some such true liberty-loving whig, and renew your declaration that the extension of human misery is at war with the principles of the WHIG PARTY, and that negro Emancipation is among the Great works which that party is devoted, and you may rest assured that the echo from the Green Mountains will be the most cheering sound that ever reached the Sage of Ashland."

Gov. Slade and Gov. Seward are using all their tact to spread the belief that Mr Birney, the candidate of the Liberty boys for President, is in favor of Polk—that Mr Birney, who is their candidate, is secretly for Polk—and all the Roorkback stories imaginable are put in circulation to induce the liberty party to vote for Mr Clay as the secret foe of the institutions of the south—a traitor in the Southern camp—ready to fire the train and blow up the slave citadel.

Gov. Slade, the endorser of the "purity" of the motives of Mr Clay!!! "Can't come to over old birds with chaff."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE TARIFF.—"It was a Democratic Congress that passed the Tariff Act of 1816.

It was a Democratic Congress that passed the Tariff Act of 1825.

It was a Democratic Congress that passed the Tariff Act of 1828—against which Henry Clay voted.

It was a Democratic Congress that passed the Tariff Act of 1833.

It was by Democratic votes that the Tariff Act of 1842 was passed.

It was a Democratic House of Representatives that refused in 1844, to disturb the present Tariff Act."

LETTER FROM JAMES G. BIRNEY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1844.

To the Editor of the Tribune: Your paper of this morning contains a statement which I wish to correct. It is, that, on my passage from Detroit to Buffalo, I did not hesitate to avow my preference for Mr Polk, and for the Loco Foco policy generally."

On the occasion referred to, I gave no opinion on the general policy of the Democratic party; nor did I speak of any preference that I had, as between Mr Clay and Mr Polk; but I spoke of them both, as I always have done, as utterly objectionable. In remarking on the danger of annexation, I expressed the opinion that I now repeat—that I had but little fear of it should Mr Polk be elected; but a good deal should Mr Clay be elected. I placed my fears on the ground, that Mr Clay as well as Mr Polk, had expressed himself favorably to Annexation, and that he could and would lead his party, whilst Mr Polk was incompetent to lead his. I considered Mr Clay as the adroitest, as well as the boldest, party tactician we have; while Mr Polk had shown no extraordinary skill and had comparatively little experience in party management.

If I have been nominated for the Legislature of Michigan by the Democracy of the county in which I reside, it has been since I left home. My relation to the Liberty party and my uncompromising opposition to both the other parties is as well understood there as elsewhere. If, then, I have been nominated by any portion of my county, it has been neither as a democrat nor as a Whig. But as I

have received no official or authoritative notification of such nomination, it would be premature in me now to take any further notice of it.

Respectfully, &c.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

Duelling.—When James K. Polk was twenty-five years of age, he was a member of the Legislature of Tennessee. At that time he got through a law punishing duelling Henry Clay, at the age of sixty-eight, and when a United States Senator, was put under bonds to keep him from violating the law to prevent duelling! Mark the difference!—Bay State Dem.

From the Nashville Union.

HENRY CLAY, THE "ARTFUL DODGE" WHO IS TRYING TO DODGE INTO THE PRESIDENCY, DECLARES THAT HE WILL OBEY THE KNOWN WILL OF HIS CONSTITUENTS.

In the National Intelligencer of January, 1845—excellent authority—he is reported as follows:

"Mr Clay said he agreed perfectly in the sentiment that instructions given by the people are obligatory on the representative. This was a principle consecrated by the revolution, inseparable from all free governments, and which he therefore hoped never to see departed from in practice under ours."

"Whilst, then, he had a seat on this floor, (Mr Clay said,) it was MATERIAL now he arrived at the will of his constituents; it was sufficient he should know it.—In all cases of expedience, he held the doctrine of an obligation on his part to observe the instructions, express or implied, of his constituents."

Wilfully and openly disobeys the will of his constituents.

The bankrupt law was passed by congress in August, 1841, to take effect February 1, 1842.

On the 5th of January, 1842, the Kentucky House of Representatives, at Frankfort assembled, passed the following resolutions by an overwhelming majority, to wit:

1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky the bankrupt law, enacted at the late session of Congress, shall be repealed.

2. Resolved, further, That our Senators in Congress, and they are hereby, instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence to have the said law repealed."

On the 19th of January, 1842, the Kentucky Senate passed the following resolution on the same subject:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is the desire of a majority of the people of Kentucky that the bankrupt law, passed at the late extra session of Congress, shall be repealed, or so modified as to free it from its retrospective operation; and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to obtain such repeal or modification."

Here is a clear and decided expression of the Legislature of Kentucky in favor of a repeal of the bankrupt act.

On the 25th or 26th of January it was known at Washington that the Legislature of Kentucky had expressed its will in favor of a repeal of the act.

As soon as the Kentucky members of Congress heard of the resolutions passed by their State House of Representatives, they took ground in favor of the repeal.—So did Senator Morehead, who considered those resolutions alone equivalent to instructions.

But Mr Clay said, according to his speech; as reported in the National Intelligencer of January 17, 1842, that he held the insinuation that he was in favor of repealing it in profound contempt and scorn.

Still, it should be supposed that when he heard of the resolution of his State Senate, and was thus fully apprized of the will of both branches of his State Legislature—instructions not only "implied, but expressed"—he would then, of course, be bound in honor to vote for the repeal.

Idle supposition! how stood the case!—We quote from the U. S. Senate Journal p. 130, National Intelligencer of January 29, 1842, as follows:

"IN SENATE, Friday, Jan. 28, 1842.

"The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 72) to repeal the act establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy; and after debate:

"On the question, 'Shall this bill be read a third time?' it was decided in the negative.

"On motion of Mr Clay, the yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present.

"Those who voted to repeal the bankrupt law were.

"Messrs Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Morehead, Pierce, Printers, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—22.

"Those who voted AGAINST REPEALING THE BANKRUPT LAW WERE:

Messrs Barrows, Bates, Berrien, Choate, CLAY, Clayton, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, and Woodbridge—23."

So the bill was rejected.

Was not this done in open violation of "a principle consecrated by the revolution, inseparable from all free governments?"

With the above resolutions before him, can it be possible that he had not arrived at the will of his constituents? Did he not know it? And had he not said "it was sufficient he should know it? Aye, he WILLFULLY AND OPENLY disobeyed the known will of his constituents.

KEEP THIS BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

AN ENGLISH "NATIVE."

It is said that Levin, the "Native" candidate for Congress, who was elected by the bargain with the Coons and Natives, is an Englishman; and further he has never been naturalized! If this is so, it presents a strange spectacle. An unnaturalized Englishman elected to Congress by a bargain between the Coons and "Native Republicans!"

PENNSYLVANIA GIVEN UP.

"We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Out of their own mouths do the 'coons stand beaten in Pennsylvania at the Presidential election in November. At the great 'coon mass meeting at Harrisburg, on the 17th of September last, the following resolution was passed unanimously.

"Resolved, That to give effect to our strength, the first charge upon the enemy must be successful, and that, after a defeat at the October election, we can with little confidence expect a triumph in November."

And again—at the mass meeting of the 'coons at Valley Forge, October 3d, the great prophet of the 'coons, Mr WEBSTER, thus speaks:

"I come among you to tell you the deep interest I feel in your ensuing State election. The election of a President of the United States depends upon the next gubernatorial election of Pennsylvania."

This shows the importance that was attached by our opponents to the late election and accounts for their extraordinary efforts to elect Markle: That the base attempts to excite religious prejudice against Mr Shunk were to a considerable extent successful, and yet he has obtained a majority of over five thousand votes, in the State; and TEN THOUSAND out of Philadelphia.—The vote of the State for Polk and Dallas may be put down as certain as that of any State in the Union, by perhaps from TWELVE TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND majority. Pennsylvania.

MR CLAY'S OPINION OF THE TIPPECANOE CONVENTION.

In reply to a letter to some of his federal worshippers, a year or two since, Mr Clay is said to have written an answer in the following language, which is supposed to allude to the Harrison Convention of 1839:

"My name never again, with my consent shall be brought before a convention. I have been most shamefully treated by men in whose reiterated promises of support, I placed every confidence. When I ascertain it is the wish of the people to elect me to the Presidency, I will consent to be their candidate."

With those men I never will again go into convention. But I am happy, too tranquil, too comfortable on my farm; free from debt and surrounded by domestic felicity and true hearted friends, to be dragged BY KNAVES before the public and my name used for base personal purposes."

Will all the friends of the late Gen. Harrison vote for the political aspirant, who because he was disappointed in the decision of his partisans, denounced the "Tippecanoe Convention" as a band of knaves? We shall see.—Newark morning Post.

Lancaster Banner, is the title of a new paper just commenced in Johnson.—It is published by J. K. Averil Esq. and goes for Polk and Dallas. Success to it.

SONG OF THE VERMONTERS. Our readers will remember this song which we published a year since. It was said to have been written by a Vermonter in '36. Its face was a little familiar to us at the time though we could not tell where we had seen it. It is the production of JOHN G. WHITTIER, whose name is familiar to our readers as the New England Poet.

'NOT A CENT FOR PROTECTION.'

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the friends of Mr Clay in Putnam County, Georgia:

Resolved, That we consider Henry Clay PLEDGED to abide the spirit of the Compromise Act, and that at this time we look to him as being the only one the country whose influence can carry out triumphantly the principles contained in said act."

Resolved, That as good citizens, we are ever willing to pay any tariff for the purpose of Revenue, but NOT A CENT FOR PROTECTION.

Clay's Southern supporters consider him "pledged" to the principles of the Compromise Act, by which the duty on no article could exceed twenty per cent, while here at the North the whigs claim him as a "protective tariff" man. All this is easily explained. Mr Clay has one set of tariff opinions for the South and another set at the North, just as he has on Texas and every other public question but that of a National Bank. We are glad to be able to say, that on this last he is entirely consistent and goes for a bank as strong as Nick Biddle himself would.

Some of the coon editors are greatly elated with the appearance of a new article called "Clay Song." It it removes blood-stains, we advise them to send a slice to Ashland.—Detroit Free Press.

The name of William J. Graves, THE MURDERER OF CILLEY, stands at the head of the Clay Electoral ticket in Kentucky. This is very proper—"like master, like man."

Vermont Asylum for the Insane.—By the Eighth Annual Report, which is just published, the institution appears to be in a prosperous condition. The buildings have been enlarged this season, furnishing greater accommodations, and improving the means of classification, 232 patients have enjoyed its advantages the past year, 74 have been discharged, and 158 now remain. Of those discharged, 51 have recovered. The terms are fixed at \$2 per week, or \$80 per year, if the patient remain so long in the institution. Patients from other states are received on the same terms as those from Vermont.

Keep it before the people.—That Cassius M. Clay, in his speech last Saturday, came out unqualifiedly in favor of a NATIONAL BANK and of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS by the General Government, two of the strongest federal measures ever advocated by the federal party.—Do DEMOCRATS go for these two measures? Never.—Canadaigua Mes.

Are you supplied with votes for Electors? Look to it in season!

DEATH OF MRS. CILLEY.

We learn by a private letter from Thomaston, Maine, that Mrs. Cilley, the widow of Jonathan Cilley, who was killed in the duel with Graves, died at her residence in East Thomaston, Me., on the 15th inst.—The death of this lady, who fell a victim to the barbarous code of duelling, awakens the most melancholy associations and recollections. Ever since the savage death of her husband, her health has been much impaired, and portions of the time her mind has been wandering, and in the most melancholy state. She has at length fallen to sleep, and her poor lacerated and broken heart is at rest.

Graves, the double murderer, and Henry Clay, who wrote the challenge that permitted of no explanation, are among the living; the latter is a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, and the former hears the whig electoral ticket of Kentucky, and has been making speeches to secure his election. Will the death of this amiable and accomplished lady, and the lonely condition of her orphan children, make no impression upon the murderous hearts of these men? And does not her premature decease, while it awakens the sad recollections of the death of her husband, call for the strong voice of public opinion against the men who were the principals in this gloomy tragedy? Bay State Democrat.

THIRD DISTRICT ELECTOR.

The negligence of our District Committee is certainly intolerable. Why have we not had a District Convention to nominate an elector for this District? No answer can be given, and no excuse can palliate the unpardonable negligence of the District Committee. We have consulted the wishes of our friends throughout the district, and of leading Democrats from the several counties, and at their instance, and their unanimous expression of preference in his favor, the name of our late popular candidate for Lieut. Governor,

WYLLYS LYMAN, of Burlington, has been inserted in the ticket, as the candidate for Elector in the Third District. The selection is a good one, independent of the propriety of following the rule adopted throughout the rest of the State, of nominating for Electors the Baltimore delegates. We are confident that the nomination will be hailed with satisfaction by the democracy of the State, and that it will show to our opponents, if there is a victory to be won, there is a battle to be fought.—Bur. Sat. & Sun.

HENRY CLAY—SHAMEFUL CONDUCT—BASE HYPOCRACY—DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.

The Kentucky Yeoman, the democratic State paper of Kentucky, relates the following astounding story of Mr. Clay. Who can support such a man for any office?

"Of his observance or breach of the Sabbath, we will not assert whether he respects or disregards it, whether he keeps it holy or profane. We will relate an incident which has just inspired, and as we do it on the most respectable whig authority, we challenge its contradiction."

A few days since, Mr G. W. Maupin, the whig member elect to the Legislature of Kentucky from the county of Madison, being called to Lexington on business, and detained there until the Sabbath, proposed to some friends in the city to accompany him to Ashland, and honor him with an introduction to that pleasant embodiment of whig principles, for whom he had been visiting some thirty years, without ever enjoying the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. The friend or friends to whom his request was preferred, being prevented by some cause from accompanying him, he proceeded alone and on foot to the residence of Mr Clay. Arrived at the dwelling, he enquired of the servant for his master, and was informed that Mr Clay was unwell and could not be seen. Reluctant to return without accomplishing the object of his visit, he insisted upon the servant again announcing his desire to his master. On the second summons Mr Clay followed the servant to the door. Here the plain old farmer explained the motive of his importunity, alleging the very distant intervals of time at which he visited Lexington, and his ardent curiosity to see the man whom his father before him supported, and whose constituent he had himself been for more than thirty years, as an apology for his intrusion. Mr Clay, after hearing him through, replied, with an air and tone of outraged piety, "he received notice of your visit on the Sabbath." The unabashed and bustling applicant then stammered out some incoherent sentences—such as—"was sorry he had intruded—could not forego the opportunity of being able to tell his neighbors and friends Mr Clay was well," &c. when his ears were again stunned with the stern affirmation, Sir I report I do not receive company on the Sabbath day."

With a burning cheek and indignant heart, the old man turned from the early portals, and as he passed beneath the open windows of the banquet hall, in the secret of his ignominious repulse stood weeping. A throng of aristocratic guests were ranged round the glittering board of the Lord of Ashland, where reigned of wanton mirth and wine, with jest and glee and courtly glee, they were "remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy." They were celebrating the weekly festival of our Saviour's resurrection.

"Whilst 'in the parlance of the churches,' this may have been the christian mode of keeping this sacred day, the pious Bostonian would have amongst the 'ordinary accredited' practices of Mr Clay's moral life."

"Upon his return to Lexington, the mortified and rejected visitor at Ashland gave free vent to his honest indignation, against his unspoilable and hypocritical host, scornfully renouncing all allegiance to him, and departed for home. On Monday last, all Lexington rang with the story, and the mail to Madison went loaded with apologies to MAUPIN, offering every atonement in return for his silence or modification of the statement. How far they may succeed in soothing him and obtaining a reiteration of his story, our acquaintance with the gentleman will not justify a conjecture.—But we learn their ignominious has provided against his contumacy, and certifiers enough have been found, to attest his having been drunk on his arrival at Mr Clay's, and in such condition received his repulse."

We have also a letter from one of the most respectable and worthy men of Kentucky, detailing an affair of Clay's that came off at the Blue Licks with a playfellow. Mr Clay's conduct with him was so open and outrageous that the proprietor of the house had to send her off, on Sunday morning, to prevent the ladies at the Springs leaving. A fit character this, for the idolatry of "all the morals and decency." Bah! Ohio Statesman.

DIALOGUE.

SCENE I.

["Long Time Ago"]

Democrat.—Deacon, who will be your whig candidate for the Presidency?

Deacon.—Well, I don't know, but I hope it will be some good man. I never can conscientiously vote for a duellist or a slave holder.

["How false are all things here below."] Democrat.—Ah, is that you, Deacon? Good morning—glad to see you. The nomination of Clay came last night. The Whigs against the Exchange are all gone.

Deacon.—That is capital—thank Heaven! We can beat you now.

Democrat.—Hey! what! Why, Deacon, you told me you could never conscientiously vote for a duellist or slaveholder—didn't you?

Deacon.—Why, yes—no, that is not exactly—you misun—that is to say, to speak plainly—I meant—them—it is fine weather—good bye. I have an engagement.—Portland (M.D.) Ad.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES! BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from Boston and is now opening the best assortment of Goods in Town at as low if not the lowest prices.

Consisting in part of the following, FRENCH, GERMAN, ENG. AND AMERICAN Broadcloths and Cassimeres, CLOAK STUFFS.

SILK WARP INDIANA CLOTHS, LUNETT CLOTHS, fig'd ALPACCAS, MOSAIC LUSTRES, COT. " ALBERTES, THIBET CLOTHS, MERINOES, DRESS GOODS, CASH. DE ECOSSE, CASHMERE DE LAINE, REP. CASHMERE, EOLIAN, MOUS. DE LAINES, ALPINES, CRAPE, SILK & C. 2000 YDS. PRINTS,

And every article of White and House keeping Goods, that can be found in town, together with a good assortment of Ward Ware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, AT LOWER PRICES THAN WERE EVER OFFERED IN THIS TOWN. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST GROCERIES—MANY KINDS—LOWER THAN EVER.

All of the above goods were bought since the fall of goods—therefore, I can afford to sell them lower than any other concern in town. O. A. BRYANT. N. B. I have not named the price of goods, but will say this much—call at the CHEAP STORES and get the lowest prices, and then call and get your goods still LOWER. O. A. B. October, 23.

The majority for Gen. Markle in the County of Philadelphia comes from Locofoco Native Americans, with whom and for whom we have neither sympathy or respect.—Ere Journal.

Liberty men—Democrats—what think you of this Roorkback Editor—who ask you votes—then like the unmitigated beast turns round and kicks the dam that gave it suck? He digs up a good enough morgan till after election—vote for Markle—vote for Clay, Thurlow's kicks are ready for you. Do as Slade and Everett wish—if Clay does not abolish Slavery—he can appoint Everett, for his efforts to abolish the veto, Secretary of the navy, and he may assume you with experiments upon his patent invention at the expense of millions of the public funds.

COMINGS, who is now in jail at Haverhill, N. H., and was sentenced to be hung on the 30th inst, for the murder of his wife, has been reprieved by the Governor of N. H. till the 30th of Dec.

Wood! wood! wood!!! wanted to-day. For new advertisements see last page.

1001. A. M. A. 1001. A MEETING of the Lyndon and St. Johnsbury Chapters of the 1001, will be held at St. Johnsbury Plain on the 20th of Oct., at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Grand Initiating Master of the Cincinnati Lodge will be present and address the Chapters.

Officers of the Woodstock, Rutland, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, St. Albans and Liberty Lodges, are invited to attend. Per order. A. M. A. Seely.

We learn from a member of the above Lodge, which by the way embraces some of the most distinguished men of the north, that the elegant Initiating SACRIFICIUM, which has been presented to them by the Montreal Lodge, will probably be used on the occasion. The officers of the lodges named, if possible, had better be in attendance, as from a short acquaintance with a few of the members we know them to be a glorious set of fellows.

MARRIED. In Hartford, 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CHESTER CLAYSON, of Bethel, and Miss CLARA M. HALL, of H.

We landed that city over to a little black-eyed "daisy" girl for compliments—and she being the Court on this occasion, renders the following verdict—to wit: "That, as the parties, severally and individually, separately and jointly, seem perfectly satisfied with the proceedings of the said Rite, the court will confirm the decision by a nubile at the cake—and thanking the parties for the generous fee, hopes they will set an example of "silver-tongued" felicity before the obstinate "O. B." which they cannot long resist the temptation to emulate. And may Hymen be happy on you. Amos."

In this town, 18th inst. on the 8th inst. Mr. WILLIAM BUTTON, of Sharon and Miss NANCY G. GIFFORD, of Poultney, Vt.

BRIGHTON MARKET. MONDAY, OCT. 14, 1844.

At Market 820 Beef Cattle, 1500 Sheep, 2500 Pigs and 12000 Hens. We quote first quality, \$1.25 second quality, 4.00. Third quality, \$2.75 a bushel. 8000 Pork—Extra choice 4 mo. 100, 800 00 a 100 lb. 1000—Two year old 60 to 13. Three years old from \$12 to 19. 1000—Sales from \$1.25 to 2.25. 1000—Lots in peddle, from 5 1-2 to 3, according to quality. Large barrows, 1 M. 100 lb. from 4 to 5 1-2. N. E. Farmer.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. E. FARMER.

WHEAT, Hard Red, \$1.37 to 1.50 per bushel. Red Two to six eels, 90 to 100 lb. Southern, 33 c. per cwt. Flour, \$1.50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per cwt. Corn, \$1.25 to 1.37 per bushel. 8000—Extra choice 4 mo. 100, 800 00 a 100 lb. 1000—Two year old 60 to 13. Three years old from \$12 to 19. 1000—Sales from \$1.25 to 2.25. 1000—Lots in peddle, from 5 1-2 to 3, according to quality. Large barrows, 1 M. 100 lb. from 4 to 5 1-2. N. E. Farmer.

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